

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Progress of Reconstruction.

From the Tribune. We have had enough of the Military bill to see how it works. Thus far we are satisfied. The Generals are doing as well as can be expected; generally speaking, a good deal better. We could have wished some things otherwise, but we try to remember that these men are in positions that have no parallel in our history, and we trust will remain without a parallel. Under the orders of the President, they are charged with the execution of a policy which the President assures us he detests, and has only received from him a petulant toleration. Every day we are told that he is about to interfere, that Stantbery is preparing an opinion that will upset everything, that Sheridan is to be removed from the Gulf and Thomas from the Mountains, and that his Excellency is about to take things in his own hand and rush the South back to the Union. Well, we have little fear of the President as long as the Judiciary Committee is in session. Whichever way we think of impeachment, it is possible, and is the checking motion—a checkmate, and should be necessary. We are slightly anxious about Tennessee. We hear all kinds of rumors from that State. One party tells us Brownlow is a ruffian, that he has armed assassins, and that the State is under a reign of terror. The other party asserts that but for Brownlow every Union man's throat would be cut to-morrow. We do not see much more than is usual in a Tennessee canvass. These writers and speakers have rude ways of campaigning. An election canvass without a good hearty light would be a tame affair, and we imagine that there is little more trouble now than in good old Democratic days when his Excellency was wont to borrow a popular phrase, to "travel on his muscles." President Jackson and Senator Benton found the whip and pistol advantageous in political discussion—a duel or two, or a brawl, or even a pistol-ball in the hand of Stokes or Etheridge, would at the most be bringing back old times. We trust this may not be; but in any event Thomas will be the pacificator. General Pope has done better than we imagined. He disposed of the Mobile rioters in a summary manner, and his recent order compelling the officers of the law to keep the peace will make these worthies at least earn their salaries. The order suspending the Mobile newspaper was hasty, we think. We have read the "incendiary" article, and do not see much fire in it. We are glad that he thought better of his subordinate's conduct. Nor can harm come from talking treason. The men who talked most some years since were not over-anxious to fight when they had the opportunity. They found sufficient recompense in the quartermaster and commissary departments. Pope is wise in permitting the freest amount of talk. It will be harmless and healthy.

We should like to have the order of General Sickles compelling the Rebels to salute the American flag read before every company of troops in the army. It has a glorious ring, and will command for our respectable bunting more than usual consideration in South Carolina. We presume that many of those who walked past it with doffed caps a few weeks since, helped to drag it in the dust in 1860, and their reflections must have been salutary. His order about the distillation of grain was timely. When a people are hungry they should eat corn and not convert it into poison. General Schofield was wrong about Pollard's lecture, and it is well that the gaseous editor was permitted to deliver it. As it happened, Pollard's main difficulty was not the lecture but the audience. He came, but the people did not; and people being an essential element on such occasions, Pollard became neither a hero nor a martyr. By all means let Pollard talk, for if he will only try to talk to useful benches he will soon get to ploughing. We fancy that the shovel and the hoe are the conquering weapons of the chivalry, and in these spring days corn and cotton are too precious to be neglected for "fig." General Ord is quietly attending to his business, and we believe, attend to it well.

But, after all, honor to Phil. Sheridan! He has been the growing general. The war showed how great he was in the field. Peace is developing a loftier genius. His course in Louisiana brings back much of what was grand in the administration of Butler. Honor to Phil. Sheridan! From the day when he sent back his means reply to the President about the New Orleans riots he has not made a mistake—he has done nothing which has not brought him nearer to the loyal North. His removal of the blood-stained traitors was nobly done. When the negroes held their mass meeting we are told that there was no disturbance—for Sheridan was in his saddle. With Sheridan in the saddle, we have confidence that all will go well in New Orleans. We fully approve of the removal of Weils. We presume it was necessary. And it has long been known that the radicals and conservatives of Louisiana equally desired his ejection from an office for which he was unfit. We have little respect for Weils. He is a time-server and a hypocrite. He cheated the Union men to gain Rebel votes. He cheated the Rebels to gain favor with the radicals. He proved himself a traitor in 1865, and we have no faith in him now.

We never believed in his sincerity as a radical, nor in his wisdom as a chief magistrate. As he stands in the way of true reconstruction, and acts only with selfish motives, we are glad that he is removed, and that Sheridan had the nerve to do it. So far, reconstruction goes well. Our generals are doing their duty by all. The country stands by them, and will not permit them to be annoyed. We pray the President, if evil counselors persuade him to interfere to undo this work, to stay his hand. Last year he attempted to defy the country, and he saw what came of it. It will not be wise to repeat the experiment.

Governor Perry on Reconstruction. From the Herald. It is reported that Governor Perry, of South Carolina, is opposed to the present method of reconstruction, under the plea that the South will be better governed for the next ten years by her military Governors than she will by any black representatives who may be elected to the legislative halls. We are disposed to give Governor Perry credit for much good sense for this idea. A good military Governor who has been well educated is, from his position, his antecedents, and his earnest attempts to steer clear of all political parties, far better suited to control the disturbed elements of the South for a few years than the fattest and the sleekest nigger that may represent a sixth part of our enormous national debt—such Govern-

ments, for instance, as General Sickles, General Pope, or General Sheridan. If proof were wanted of this, the prompt action of the latter General in removing the Board of Levee Commissioners of Louisiana, who were about to appropriate the patronage of four millions of dollars to voting purposes, rather than benefit the sufferers from the overflow of the Mississippi, is a marked instance of the value of military government in the transit which the South is making from the old to the new condition of things, and the bringing of order out of chaos.

The one great fault of the South was their rejection of the Constitutional amendment which was first offered to them. In this they could have shaped the suffrage question as best pleased them. Now a radical faction imposes upon them a worse measure, to which they find themselves forced to submit. This great fault is not so much due to the Southern people themselves, who came out of the war prepared to accept any reasonable measures that the coming party chose to impose, but rather to the Brooks, the Woods, the Vallandighams and the Seymours, who, representing themselves as the exponents of a powerful party, advised the Southern people to a course that has retarded the progress of the country, and been a curse to those who have accepted the advice of men who were really nothing but the galvanized emblems of a Copperhead graveyard. The sound sense of the South taught it that to the victor belongs the spoils; but the lingering and rabid Copperheadism of the North totally misled this feeling, and, turning it back with the flattering hope that by political management might be the sword had lost might be regained, caused the present retarding of a healthy reconstruction, and the burying of animosities to which the radicalism of both sides appears to pander. The Copperhead press, catching at the smallest straws upon the political sea, strives to maintain itself by still holding out false hopes to the Southern people, while many of the petty sheets of the South, catching at what they think are the echoes of a powerful faction, stir discontent in the hearts of the ignorant, and retard the work of a solution of our national troubles. If the Southern people will analyze the position calmly, they will find that those whom they have called their best friends have in reality been their worst enemies, and many whom they have deemed enemies are their best friends. It is worth the consideration of the South, that their position, as Governor Perry states, may really be better under the present form of government than under that of the thick-lipped, flat-nosed, woolly-headed, and corpulent nigger representatives, who may soon be as proud in tracing back their descent from Congo or Soudan as any of the whites of the South now are of running back to England for proofs of pure blood.

A New Era in Austria. From the Tribune. The speech of the Emperor of Austria on opening the Reichsrath (Parliament) of the German and other non-Hungarian provinces, is one of the most important documents in the modern history of Austria. It marks the beginning of a new era. The Constitution hitherto in force aimed at the consolidation of all the provinces into one body politic, with one common Parliament, embracing the representatives of every province. The carrying through of this principle was balked by the firm resistance of the Hungarians, who insisted that the Emperor, or rather the King of Hungary, had no right to set aside the old Constitution of the kingdom, and unite it, in point of administration, with Austria, with which it had never been united before. The struggle between the Austrian Government, which made the utmost efforts to carry through its centralizing policy, and the Hungarians, who remained almost unanimous in their resistance, lasted for several years. The Hungarians firmly refused to elect any Deputies to the Reichsrath, and that body, therefore, although provided for in the Constitution, was never convened.

The disastrous issue of the German-Italian war impressed the Austrian Emperor with the unavoidable necessity of coming to terms with Hungary. The chief demand of the Hungarians was granted; the continuing validity of their ancient constitution was recognized; the policy of centralization abandoned; and the old constitution of the Empire set aside; and the principle of dualism adopted as the cornerstone of the new political edifice which is to be reared. According to this principle, Hungary, with its dependencies, Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia, and Transylvania, are to constitute the one autonomous section of the Empire, with its own Parliament; and the Provinces formerly belonging to the old German Confederation, and Galicia, are to constitute the other half. With the Hungarians a perfect agreement has been secured; and the Emperor will, probably, in the course of June, be crowned as King of Hungary with extraordinary pomp. The Parliament of the other Provinces was opened on May 22, by the speech to which we have above referred.

The Austrian Government is experimenting to find the right and lasting basis for the reconstruction of the empire. The new plan is entirely satisfactory to the Magyars. It may satisfy the Germans, but it has already made a very large portion of the Slavi, the most numerous race of Austria, the most violent enemies of the Empire. The triumph of dualism seems to them to be identical with the rule of the Hungarians in the eastern and of the Germans in the western half of the Empire, and with the servitude of the Slavi in both. The Slavi are looking to Russia for aid, and the National party in Russia eagerly respond to their appeals, endeavoring to gain them over for the idea of the Pan-Slavic Empire. This new danger looms up for Austria, a danger which may yet become much greater than any which had previously beset the integrity of the Empire.

difficulty in the way of their political projects—that he might interfere with the execution of the law, they might pass—and they deemed impeachment important, therefore, as the only means of putting in his place some one who would be more obedient to their wishes. Mr. Phillips declared openly that the President was an "obstacle" to the accomplishment of their plans, and that he must therefore be removed. Governor Bontwell said that he did not see how it would be possible to pass and carry into effect the measures which the public welfare demanded, so long as Mr. Johnson remained in the Executive chair. Other leading radicals were equally clear and explicit in their avowals of the motives which prompted the movement for impeachment. It was designed, after articles of impeachment had been passed by the House, to secure the President's suspension from office during the trial; and by way of preparation for that contingency, Mr. Wade of Ohio was selected to be President of the Senate, not by reason of any fitness for that place, but because he was supposed to be especially qualified for the contingent service which had been marked out for him.

The lapse of time has weakened the force of this motive, if not destroyed it altogether. President Johnson is not so much an "obstacle" as was anticipated. He has executed the laws of Congress in perfect good faith and with full effect. His appointment of Military Commanders of the Southern Departments was judicious, and met with general approval. He aided in securing the exercise by the blacks of the suffrage conferred upon them by law. His appointments to office have been largely controlled by the radical members of Congress, and in all respects he has left no room for serious complaint as to the course he has pursued. There is little motive, therefore, and as little desire now, even among the Republicans in Congress, to "get rid" of the President in any other way than by the expiration of his term of office.

The Committee will probably recommend the publication of the immense amount of matter which they have collected about the President, under the name of "testimony." We can see no possible good to be thus effected, but the consideration of the matter is not without interest, especially as we can see no possible good to be thus effected. Much of the information is mere scandal and gossip, some of it malicious, and more of it merely reckless, which has very little bearing of any kind upon the public interest, and will serve only to feed the appetite for scandal, which is so sharp and so universal.

The Safety of Women.

From the World. Swinburne ignorantly chants the close of winter as ending "The season of snows and snags." With the warm weather, statisticians like Quetelet, on the contrary, assure us the reign of crimes against the person commences; and though it cannot fairly be said that we have been tormented as yet this year with any intolerable heats, a glance at the police record of the newspapers must suffice to show that in the dark calendar of sin May has been written down as a hot month. Other than climatic influences may very well be supposed to have had their share in bringing this to pass. To the "canker of a long peace" has succeeded the inflammation of a long war; and it is hardly surprising that the systematic excitement by all possible means of the passions of a whole people for five consecutive years, should be daily bringing forth the fruits of violence and outrage. The war-spirit is like the Demon of the Broomstick in Southey's poem—he keeps on bringing up his buckets long after the tubs have been filled, and the house is threatened with a flood. But one special form in which crime against the person has of late been manifesting itself demands more serious attention than it has yet received. It used to be the reasonable boast of the American people that respect for women was their universal characteristic. The tourists, like Marryatt, who ridiculed American prudery, and invented fables about piano-legs in pantaloons, were forced to admit that the squeamishness of phrase at which they laughed their horse-laughs was but the grotesque expression, after all, of a very genuine and most honorable regard for the delicacy and the honor of women. The most recent French writer on our social institutions, M. Carlier, prefaces some pretty sharp and pungent criticisms upon our domestic notions and habits by declaring that "in America woman is under the shield of public opinion." And this, he adds, "is no unmeaning word; for however inexperienced in life, a woman may travel alone and pass through the whole United States without a man daring to hazard a word or a gesture in her presence which could offend her." This is meant for sincere praise, and taken historically, it was once not undeserved. But it begins now to read, very like the days, very like a piece of malignant satire. It is so far from being true that a woman can now travel in safety alone through the whole United States, that in so quiet and puritanical a city as Brooklyn it has actually become unsafe for women to venture out alone after dark from one house to another in the public streets. Scarcely a day passes without its story, from one or another quarter of the Union, of the most revolting outrages perpetrated upon helpless women. At no time could such a phenomenon be passed over lightly by those whose duty it is to keep watch on the walls of the social order. But we are entering now upon the season which annually fills the highways and by-ways of the land with travellers of both sexes, in search of health and recreation. Families, accustomed to the quiet and security of life in their own homes, are beginning now to be dispersed over the country in all directions; and it is proper, therefore, to call the particular attention, not only of their natural protectors, but of all who are charged with the police of the land, to the recent, ominous multiplication of offenses which it has heretofore been our habit to think of, when we thought of them at all, as the exclusive property of remote and barbarous nations. This multiplication is so marked, and it is to be observed in so many widely-separated regions of our country, that it may almost be described as a sort of moral epidemic, not safely to be left out of their calculation by those who are preparing themselves for their annual migration, it is at our own doors as well as in the lanes of New England, and in the fields of the West. But there is a certain measure of security to be found in the numbers of our population, even where the inadequacy of our special police system is most flagrant and most conspicuous; and that which William Howitt so graphically paints in his "Rural Life in England," are almost all born of the isolation of country life.

It is not an agreeable suggestion, we know, to make to those who are contemplating summer jaunts for themselves and those who are dear to them, that it will no longer be safe to count upon the "shield of public opinion" as

an ample protection for their homes. But the evidence is before us, and we cannot forbear from uttering its lesson. This is the more imperative, that several cases of this sort, which have lately come before the courts in this vicinity, have ended in a way little calculated to strike the desperate classes with a just and salutary terror. Only this week the parties engaged in a particularly horrible crime of this kind in New Jersey have received their sentences upon conviction. Three of them have been dismissed with fines ranging from five to eight hundred dollars, and with a few months of imprisonment. A fourth—for it is necessary, though it seems to say, that this was a case in which one unfortunate girl was made the victim of the brutality of a whole gang of ruffians—a fourth was actually suffered to slip out of court before sentence was pronounced, leaving his friends to pay the forfeit of his bail to the amount of a couple of thousand dollars! While the courts of justice deal thus leniently with abominations so atrocious, it assuredly becomes citizens at large to prepare themselves for a larger crop of scoundrelism than we have heretofore been used to believe could possibly be grown on American soil.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, MAY 15, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, held March 12, 1867, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:— Whereas, in a republican form of government it is of the highest importance that the delinquents of the people, to whom the sovereign power is entrusted, should be so selected as to truly represent the body politic, and there being no provision of law whereby the people may be organized for the purpose of such selection, and all parties having recognized the necessity of such organization by the formation of voluntary associations for this purpose, and

Whereas, there are grave defects existing under the present system of voluntary organization, which it is believed may be corrected by suitable provisions of law; now, therefore, be it Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, that the Secretary be and is hereby directed to offer eleven hundred dollars in prizes for essays, the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office, the prizes to be as follows, viz:— The sum of five hundred dollars for that essay which, in the judgment of the Board, shall be first in the order of merit; Three hundred dollars for the second; Two hundred for the third, and One hundred for the fourth.

The conditions upon which these prizes are offered are as follows, viz:— First. All essays competing for these prizes must be addressed to GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia, and must be received by him before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, and no communication having the author's name attached, or with any other indication of origin, will be considered. Second. Accompanying every competing essay, the author must enclose his name and address within a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Union League. After the awards have been made, the envelopes accompanying the successful essays shall be opened, and the names of the authors of the best. Third. All competing essays shall become the property of the Union League; but no publication of rejected essays, or of the names of their authors, shall be made without consent of the authors in writing. By order of the Board of Directors, GEORGE H. BOKER, SECRETARY.

OLD RYE WHISKIES.

Having, since 1814, privately secured all the markets where OLD RYE WHISKIES are generally to be found, as well as the region producing them, and having bought up all good lots held at reasonable prices, we are now fully prepared to meet the growing demand for this article at our regular standard A.C.M. grade. Our stock of REALLY VERY OLD RYE WHISKIES is believed to be the largest and best held by any one house in now. By reason of these most extensive purchases, doubly so. In addition to our immense stock in our own city, Nos. 214 and 220 E. FRONT STREET, we have eight floors of Eastern's extensive stock of choice and select lots of Whiskies, both FREE and in BOND. Foreseeing an eventual great scarcity of Whiskies having, for three, and subsequent years, been (and which scarcely now exists), we have, during the last four years, uniformly availed ourselves of the momentary periods of delinquency and depression of the liquor trade, thereby saving the frequent and heavy advances in price, so scarce as stock become, that even since the publication of our last Circular (February 25) an advance of \$100 per gallon has taken place in Fine Whiskies possessing three to ten years age. As to bonded Fine Rye Whiskies of one and two summers, an advance has been realized, and good judgment, by the selection of the best material, and the most judiciously, has enabled us to supply away lots of the Rye Whisky, for improvement and investment, during the summer, can be accommodated on most advantageous terms. Our principal Mr. H. S. Hannis, has for the last seventeen years given his devoted and almost exclusive attention to the cultivation of this one branch of the liquor trade, gaining thereby, perhaps, more practical experience and good judgment, in the selection of the best material, and the most judiciously, than any one now engaged in the business. For these reasons, together with the ample and extensive facilities in every other respect, and the at all times requisite will to do well, our customers and the trade may rest assured that the advantages offered are manifest and manifold. HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

TRADE CIRCULAR. PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1867. HENRY S. HANNIS & CO. has secured all the markets where OLD RYE WHISKIES are generally to be found, as well as the region producing them, and having bought up all good lots held at reasonable prices, we are now fully prepared to meet the growing demand for this article at our regular standard A.C.M. grade. Our stock of REALLY VERY OLD RYE WHISKIES is believed to be the largest and best held by any one house in now. By reason of these most extensive purchases, doubly so. In addition to our immense stock in our own city, Nos. 214 and 220 E. FRONT STREET, we have eight floors of Eastern's extensive stock of choice and select lots of Whiskies, both FREE and in BOND. Foreseeing an eventual great scarcity of Whiskies having, for three, and subsequent years, been (and which scarcely now exists), we have, during the last four years, uniformly availed ourselves of the momentary periods of delinquency and depression of the liquor trade, thereby saving the frequent and heavy advances in price, so scarce as stock become, that even since the publication of our last Circular (February 25) an advance of \$100 per gallon has taken place in Fine Whiskies possessing three to ten years age. As to bonded Fine Rye Whiskies of one and two summers, an advance has been realized, and good judgment, by the selection of the best material, and the most judiciously, has enabled us to supply away lots of the Rye Whisky, for improvement and investment, during the summer, can be accommodated on most advantageous terms. Our principal Mr. H. S. Hannis, has for the last seventeen years given his devoted and almost exclusive attention to the cultivation of this one branch of the liquor trade, gaining thereby, perhaps, more practical experience and good judgment, in the selection of the best material, and the most judiciously, than any one now engaged in the business. For these reasons, together with the ample and extensive facilities in every other respect, and the at all times requisite will to do well, our customers and the trade may rest assured that the advantages offered are manifest and manifold. HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E.D. OFFICE, No. 484 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, MAY 21, 1867. THE INTEREST IN GOLD, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BOND OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, DUE JUNE 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons thereon, on and after that date, at the Banking House of BARNET, MORGAN & CO., No. 35 EXCHANGE PLACE, New York. (Signed) WILLIAM J. PALMER, Treasurer.

IMPORTANT TO STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—By an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, passed on the 17th of April, 1867, it is provided that boats or other vessels, are prohibited from landing excursion or picnic parties on the banks or wharves of the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays, or Florida Heights, or the Bancroft river, etc. etc, under a penalty of ten dollars for each and every person so landed or disembarked, and shall be liable to arrest, and for all damages that may be committed by such excursion or picnic parties, the property or persons of the citizens or residents of the county of Burlington. PENNY CERTIFICATES, based upon profits earned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Cash on and after May 31, 1867. They have also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIFTY PER CENT, based upon profits earned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Cash on and after May 31, 1867. For particulars of the terms of the above certificates, or for shares of Fifty Dollars per share—the shares for stock Dividend to be dated May 1, 1867. PENNY CERTIFICATES will be issued for fractional parts of Shares; said PENNY will be entitled to any interest or Dividend, but will be convertible into Stock. Powers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 25 N. THIRD STREET. THOMAS T. ELIOTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1867. The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Cash on and after May 31, 1867. They have also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIFTY PER CENT, based upon profits earned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Cash on and after May 31, 1867. For particulars of the terms of the above certificates, or for shares of Fifty Dollars per share—the shares for stock Dividend to be dated May 1, 1867. PENNY CERTIFICATES will be issued for fractional parts of Shares; said PENNY will be entitled to any interest or Dividend, but will be convertible into Stock. Powers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 25 N. THIRD STREET. THOMAS T. ELIOTT, Treasurer.

Old Rye Whiskies. THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY HENRY S. HANNIS & CO., Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET, WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS. Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1866/67, and of this year, up to present date. Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, E. Passaic Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

Carpets, Canton Mattings, Oil Cloths. Great Variety, Lowest Cash Prices. REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON, No. 807 CHESTNUT STREET, (Below the Girard House).

SPECIAL NOTICES. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1867. A General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding upon amendments of the Third and Fifth of the Articles of Association of the said Bank. By order of the Board of Directors, W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier, 523 1/2 St.

REMOVED. OUR BEDDING STORE IS REMOVED FROM THE OLD STAND TO No. 11 South NINTH Street. R. L. KNIGHT & SON, 627

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS. JUNE 1, 1867. Proposals will be received at this office, No. 27 S. SEVENTH STREET, until noon of the 1st day of July, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works of the Stock in the Germantown, Richmond, Manayunk, and Southwick and Moyamensing Gas Companies, to be used as investments for the sinking fund of said companies. BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier, 3 1/2 1/2

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC. SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS OF

J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. No. 314 CHESTNUT STREET, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," PHILADELPHIA.

NOW OPEN THE ABOVE SPLENDID STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS. AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MAD'LE KEOGH, No. 904 WALNUT ST.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS. I have a large stock of every variety of FURNITURE, WHICH I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—PILLOW AND FITTING SHEETS AND DRAPES MADE FROM MEASUREMENT AT VERY SHORT NOTICE. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESTNUT STREET.

MOURNING MILLINERY. RECEIVES AT HER ESTABLISHMENT MOST SPECIAL ATTENTION, AND THEREFORE SHE OFFERS THE BEST STOCK OF MOURNING BONNETS IN THE CITY. MAD'LE KEOGH, 411 Chestnut St. NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT HOT-AIR FURNACE. RANGES OF ALL SIZES. Also, Philleg's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by CHARLES WILLIAMS, No. 1282 MARKET STREET.

MRS. R. DILLON, Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH STREET, Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, Ladies' Misses' and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Ribbons, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER'S OR EUROPEAN RANGE, For Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Range Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Stoves, Lowdown Stoves, Firebricks, Bath Boilers, Steamboat Plate Boilers, Locomotive Boilers, etc. etc. etc. H. ALPHE & THOMPSON, Manufacturers, No. 99 N. SECOND STREET.

T. STEWART BROWN, S.S. Corner of FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS. MANUFACTURER OF TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for Europe Travel. (Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.) JOHN CRUMP, CARPENTER AND BUILDER. No. 313 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESTNUT STREET.